

F

869

M7I3

Illustrated guide of the  
Pacific coast, summer  
and winter resorts of  
California.



Class F869

Book .M7 I2

PRESENTED BY

---





ILLUSTRATED GUIDE  
TO THE

Scenery and Attractions

OF THE

Pacific Coast,

AND TO THE

SUMMER AND WINTER RESORTS  
OF CALIFORNIA,

AND ESPECIALLY TO

MONTEREY,

The Most Charming Seaside Resort in the World,

THE LIBRARY  
AND POSSESSING, UNDOUBTEDLY,

OF CONGRESS

THE MOST EQUABLE TEMPERATURE IN AMERICA.



# HOTEL DEL MONTE

MONTEREY, CAL.

The Most Delightful Winter Resort on the Pacific Coast.



## THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOTEL

Is Kept Open during the Winter for the Reception of Tourists and Seekers after Health and a Mild Equable Climate.

*THE HOTEL DEL MONTE* is one of the most elegant sea-side establishments in the world, and is handsomely furnished throughout and provided with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas, etc., etc. It is picturesquely situated in a grove of 106 acres of oak, pine, spruce, and cypress trees, and is within a quarter of a mile of the beach, which is unrivalled for bathing purposes. Its terms are very reasonable.

The Winter Weather at Monterey is warmer than at any of the European or Floridian resorts, and much drier. It is for all the world like the Indian Summer of the Eastern and Southern States.

IN ANTICIPATION OF A  
LARGE NUMBER OF TOURISTS  
AND INVALIDS VISITING.

## MONTEREY

—AND THE—  
“HOTEL DEL MONTE”

*DURING THE WINTER SEASON OF 1880-81.*

—THE—  
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. has Equipped its Line with New and Elegant Coaches,

AND IN ADDITION TO THE  
MORNING TRAIN FROM SAN FRANCISCO, 10 which will be attached ELEGANT PARLOR CARS,

WILL CONTINUE TO RUN AS USUAL.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS TRAIN ON EXCEEDINGLY FAST TIME.

With the view of accommodating heads of families, and all Eastern tourists who may wish to spend their Sundays in Monterey, the Company will issue **EXCURSION TICKETS** at very low rates, Good for Saturday and Sunday, inclusive.

Tickets will also be issued from the Principal Stations on the Line of the Central Pacific Railroad.

For particulars and prices apply to Managers Hotel del Monte, Monterey, Cal., or to

A. C. BASSETT, cor. 4th and Townsend Sts, San Francisco, Cal.

# TOURISTS' GUIDE

TO THE

## Scenery, Resorts, and Attractions of the Pacific Coast.

California and the North Pacific Coast are at present connected with the railroad system of the Eastern States by means of two through Overland Routes, viz.:

(1) The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, which together constitute the Northern Route, via Omaha and Salt Lake;

And (2) the Southern Pacific Route, consisting of the Southern Pacific Railroad between San Francisco and El Paso, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé between Kansas City and El Paso.

These two Companies, with their branches and tributary lines, comprise nearly all of the railroads of standard gauge in operation on the Pacific Coast. They consist as follows:

### CENTRAL PACIFIC SYSTEM.

MAIN LINE, San Francisco (via Niles) to Ogden	883¼
OREGON DIVISION, Roseville to Redding	151½
SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION, Lathrop to Goshen	146¼
SAN JOSE BRANCH, Niles to San José	17¼
BRANCHES IN AND ABOUT OAKLAND	17¼

1,216

#### Tributary Roads.

AMADOR BRANCH	27¼
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC	115¼
STOCKTON AND COPPERPOLIS	49
NORTHERN RAILWAY	130
SAN PABLO AND TULARE	46¼
SACRAMENTO AND PLACERVILLE	49¼
VACA VALLEY R. R.	29
BERKELEY BRANCH	3¼

450¼

1,666¼

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM.

SAN FRANCISCO TO TRES PINOS	143
TULARE VALLEY LINE	18
MONTEREY R. R. (leased)	15
	176
POLONIO PASS DIV. (in progress)	160

#### Southern Divisions.

HURON TO GOSHEN	40
GOSHEN TO LOS ANGELES	240
LOS ANGELES TO YUMA	240
LOS ANGELES TO WILMINGTON	22
	551

#### Arizona Division.

YUMA TO BOUNDARY LINE	385
-----------------------	-----

#### New Mexico Division.

ARIZONA BOUNDARY TO EL PASO	171
-----------------------------	-----

#### Independence Division.

LOS ANGELES TO SANTA MONICA	17
-----------------------------	----

#### San Diego Division.

LOS ANGELES TO SANTA ANA	28
--------------------------	----

1,488

Passengers going overland (East) leave San Francisco depot, foot of Market Street; Express at 9.30 a.m. daily; Emigrant at 1.30 p.m.; Virginia City Express at 4.30 p.m.

Passengers going overland (West) leave Ogden at 6.00 p.m. daily.

Passengers for Oregon, Washington Territory, and Sacramento Valley towns, leave San Francisco (via Martinez) at 9.30 a.m. daily, and Sacramento at 2.20 p.m. daily.

Passengers for Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, etc., leave San Francisco (via Oakland) at 4.00 p.m. daily.





A VISION OF THE GOLDEN COUNTRY.

BY THOMAS MORAN.



## Union-Central Route.

Among the more notable places and features along the route of the railroad lines on the Pacific Coast are:

**Salt Lake City.**—The chief Mormon settlement, 34 miles, by rail, south of the Ogden terminus in Utah.

**Virginia City.**—The seat of the celebrated Comstock Silver Mines, 52 miles, by rail, south of Reno, Nevada.

**Lake Tahoe.**—A beautiful sheet of water, 6,000 feet above sea-level, surrounded by mountains, the peaks of which rise to 10,000 feet altitude; 17 miles, by stage, south from Truckee or Summit station, Cal. Steamboat on the lake.

**Gold Mines (Hydraulic Working), Grass Valley and Dutch Flat.**—Quartz mining and "Placer," or hydraulic gold mining, may be witnessed on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, adjacent to the line of the road, on a colossal scale. Dutch Flat, 38 miles west of the Summit, is the seat of extensive placer mining operations. Grass Valley, Nevada, 22½ miles north of Colfax station, by rail, and the latter, are seats of both quartz mining and gold washing.

**Sacramento.**—The State capital, contains a fine Capital Building, State Institutions, Railroad Shops and Hospital, Private Residences, and displays of tropical plants.

### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The line from Sacramento north passes up the broad Sacramento Valley, enclosed by high mountain ranges which consist of a succession of *wheat fields and fruit farms*. No such area of grain culture is elsewhere visible, unless it be in the San Joaquin Valley, the southern counterpart of this same great axial depression of California.

**Mount Shasta, Pinnacle Rocks, Soda Springs.**—The stage route from the present terminus at Redding to the railroads in Oregon, 275 miles, crosses the beautiful McCloud river, and follows up the Sacramento or Pitt river, both of them romantic, clear streams, fed by snows and glaciers on Mount Shasta and other high ranges. About 50 miles north is passed a series of fantastic columns known as Pinnacle Rocks. About 60 miles from Redding is Fry's Soda Springs, a favorite resort for fishing and hunting

sportsmen. 75 miles of staging brings one to Sisson's Hotel, at the foot of Mount Shasta. This is not like most of the protuberant points in the chains or ranges of mountains in the United States, but impresses with a singular and peculiar interest the observer, from the fact that it is an isolated "butte" or cone, standing between two ranges and overlooking the country for a hundred miles around. It has a summit altitude of 14,444 feet above the ocean, and its snow-capped sides are visible from vessels on the Pacific ocean. The ascent to the summit can be made and the glaciers studied with safety in the warmer half of the year. Taken altogether, for sublimity and massive grandeur, the spectacular interest of Mount Shasta and its environs is unrivalled in the United States, and it is justly beginning to share of late, with the Yo-Semite Valley, the distinction of a world-wide wonder. A few miles north of Redding the stage passes the U. S. Salmon Hatching Establishment. Excellent salmon and trout fishing is found in the streams on this route, and also deer and other wild game at several points along this route toward Oregon, including the wild mountain sheep, a few of which still survive.

Beyond the northern boundary of California may be observed numerous snowy peaks and objects of interest, including the evidences of volcanic action on the grandest scale, extinct craters, floating pumice, sunken rivers, etc., including the memorable Mount Hood. The Columbia river itself is a remarkable stretch of fine scenery for hundreds of miles of its length.

From San Francisco, several attractions invite the tourist and sight-seer in many directions. Conspicuous among these, of course near the southern arms of the Central Pacific Railroad, is:

**The Yo-Semite Valley.**—This marvel of variety and scenic effect is situated about 250 miles from the metropolis, and may be reached by either of the four routes described:

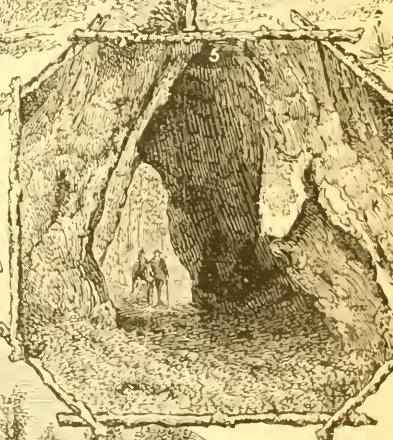
1. By C. P. R. R. to Milton, 133 miles, and stage via the Calaveras Grove of Big Trees, 147 miles.
2. By C. P. R. R. to Milton, 133 miles, and stage via Coulterville, 84 miles.
3. By C. P. R. R. to Merced, 151 miles, and stage via Mariposa Big Trees, 92 miles.
4. By C. P. R. R. to Madera, 173½ miles, and stage via Mariposa Big Trees, 79 miles.

The time and fare by either route are about the same. Passengers by the two latter routes,





THE BIG TREES  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

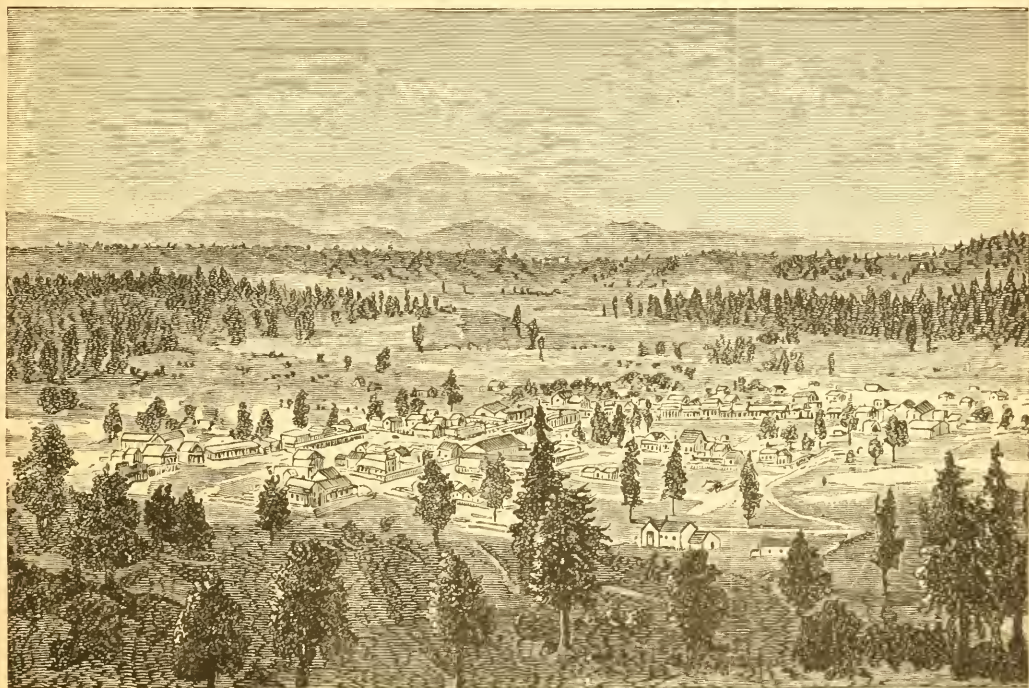




however, can take sleeping cars and connect with stages, going or coming.

Further south, at a point nearly opposite Goshen Junction, upon the headwaters of King's river, is the *Hetch-hetchy Valley*, with deep chasms and precipitous cataracts, and fine specimens of

very charming summer hotels and Sulphur Springs. At Calistoga, the famous hot and cold sulphur springs, "soup spring," and other curiosities. Both routes to the Geysers abound in extensive vineyards. At Vallejo are the government naval stations and dock-yard.



PRESCOTT, CAPITAL OF ARIZONA.

the *Sequoia Gigantea* (Big Trees). Roads for wheeled vehicles have not yet penetrated it, but it is accessible by horses.

#### CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Next, perhaps, in scenic interest are the *Geysers and Petrified Forest*. These may be taken in the same trip by the California Pacific Railroad to Calistoga, 73 miles, and stage, 25 miles. In the Napa Valley is situated the much-used Napa Natural Soda Spring. Near Saint Helena are

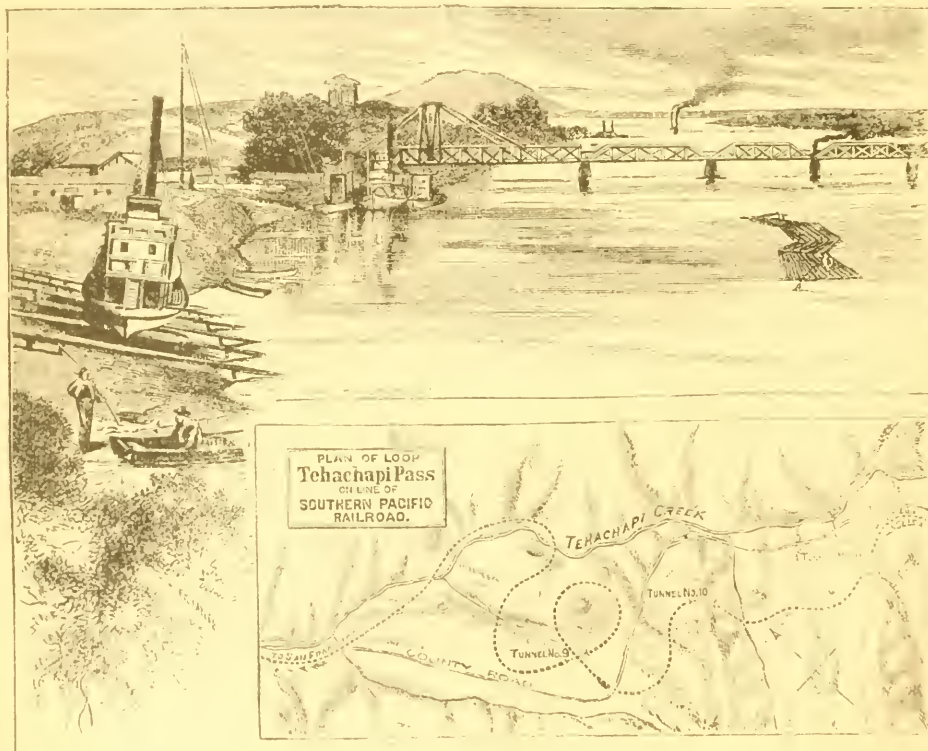
#### SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The other great overland line from the Pacific to the Atlantic, now nearing completion, approaches San Francisco without crossing the bay. It is destined to be one of the great highways of the Continent, and is already the longest continuous stretch of main line railroad, under the same control, in the United States, and perhaps in the world. The southern portions are temporarily worked under lease to the Central Pacific.

## Southern Overland Route.

*San Jose*, 50 miles south of San Francisco, is a beautiful inland town of 20,000 inhabitants, favored in its sheltered position and climate, with several fine public buildings; and is especially noticeable for the luxuriance and taste of its private grounds and gardens, those of Gen. Naglee being justly renowned.

chief of these, combining, so to speak, the Long Branch and Cape May of the West coast, since the new importance has been given to the ancient capital, is Monterey. A branch road has recently been reconstructed so as to provide direct transit to and from Monterey, and admit to its many attractions of sea-bathing, drives, parks, groves, and congenial climate visitors and the population of the rest of California. An express train



TEHACHAPI PASS.

Along the line of the Southern Pacific are several suburbs, Millbrae, Belmont, Menlo Park and Santa Clara, distinguished for the elegance, splendor and amplitude of their private residences and grounds, some of which have no rivals in America.

**Monterey Sea-Side Resort and Sanitarium.**—The watering places of the Pacific Coast are situated at some distance south of the great central harbor, where a more equable climate and less trying atmosphere prevail. The

leaves the city in the afternoon (returning in the morning), making the trip in about three hours. Parlor cars attached to this train. Fare, \$3. Excursion, \$5.

Besides the new "HOTEL DEL MONTE," a wonder in its way, situated in a superb grove of live oaks, and surrounded by ornamented grounds, there are other attractions. A magnificent Beach Drive from Point Piños to Cypress Point; rocks swarming with mammoth seals, groves of stupendous redwoods, and a unique



specimen survival of cypress, being among them. Cottages are projected for families, and a race-course for lovers of horse-flesh. The conveniences and appliances for comfort, of the most approved and "modern" description, are now found side by side with historic relics of the Spanish and Mexican occupation.

*The Tehachapi Loop* is a wonder of

tonrism and student of nature, a tunnel of 7,000 feet in length being one feature, and the Yucca Palms of the desert another. Here are also occasional mirages and the petroleum field of California.

#### SEA-PORTS, HEALTH RESORTS, ETC.

*Los Angeles*, one of many Spanish missionary settlements, has long been the chief city of



THE REGION OF THE "THOUSAND WELLS," ON A HIGH ROCKY MESA, ARIZONA

railroad engineering encountered about 350 miles south of San Francisco, where the railroad passes from the Tulare Basin over the Sierra Nevada range to get on the Mohave dry plains. To accomplish this feat, with the required grade, the line being shut up within a narrow and jagged defile it became necessary at one point in the ascent to wind the road spirally round a conical hillock so as to cross itself, the only instance of the kind in the world. The elevation overcome at Tehachapi is 4,000 feet above sea level.

The portion of the line between Tehachapi and Los Angeles is not without interest to the

Southern California, and it is now the railroad centre, as it is also the depot for the Semi-Tropical Belt, which is the seat of the most remarkable horticultural and vinicultural experiments to be found. From Santa Barbara on the north, to San Diego, an equal distance on the south, the temperature is less variable, frost and snow being rarely experienced, except on the mountains, and the winds are tempered. The use of fire is confined mainly to cooking. There are several localities which vie with each other for the pre-eminence as Sanitaria, or resorts for invalids: Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Wilmington,

Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, Anaheim, Orange, and San Diego.

*Santa Monica, Wilmington, Anaheim, Orange, and San Bernardino* are reached by railroad, the first two being directly on inlets of the Pacific Ocean, and the latter considerably elevated and inland. San Diego, the most southerly, close to the Mexican boundary, boasts of a climate of great stability, and has excellent sea-fishing. The railroad is in progress to it, the staging from the present terminus at Santa Ana being about 90 miles, part of it along the beach.

Orange groves, vineyards, orchards of the almond, walnut, and also of the apple, peach, cherry, etc., are to be found in this region, frequently growing side by side with the date, banana, pomegranate. Here also maize corn is grown to perfection, and experiments are making with the coffee tree.

#### ARIZONA, NEW AND OLD MEXICO.

From Los Angeles the Southern Pacific Railroad takes a more decided easterly course, and crosses the State of California by the shortest and most feasible route from Wilmington harbor to the Colorado River at Yuma, thus forming the western portion of the shortest rail route between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific on United States Territory. Between San Geronio Pass and Yuma the road descends for quite a long stretch below the ocean level. The region for 150 miles on either side of Yuma is the warmest to be found in this country, and on this account is recommended by physicians for some forms of disease. The thermometer records a very high temperature at times, but the air being dry, the suffering therefrom is not proportionate.

*The Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona* extends easterly, following up the Gila Valley, passing several points of interest.

Among them are the Painted Rocks, *Piedros Pintados*, near Casa Grande, inscriptions of human origin, not yet deciphered, and supposed to belong to a lost race. To the student of ethnology Arizona presents much curious and instructive material.

*Tucson*,—250 miles east of Yuma, and 980 east of San Francisco, now a city of rapidly-growing proportions, has itself the distinction of being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, city in the country of European settlement, having been founded by the Spaniards in 1512. Like Los Angeles and the other Spanish-named towns, it has adjacent church and military structures dating back hundreds of years, some of them of architectural pretensions, considering their remoteness and savage surroundings. The precious metals were the inspiring impulse of the original Spanish ingress; and an influx of the same origin, but of very different character and material, is now reoccupying that country.

Along the route of the Southern Pacific, for the 375 miles in Arizona, are to be found hundreds of gold and silver mines, and every week only adds to the number of discoveries. Mining towns are springing up over two thirds the area of the Territory, and quite a revival of this industry is springing up in the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua.

#### GULF AND MISSISSIPPI TERMINI.

The railroad is at present on the Texas frontier at El Paso, and heading for New Orleans by the direct route, which will be its natural terminus in the Mississippi Valley. El Paso is, by the route surveyed, 1,200 miles east of San Francisco, and about 1,150 miles from New Orleans. Between Galveston and either of the Los Angeles harbors on the Pacific is about 1,700 miles. From San Francisco to St. Louis, and points east, via El Paso and Sherman, Texas, will be about the same distance as by the Ogden and Omaha route.





AN APACHE SQUAW AND PAPPOOSE.

# MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.

The Most Charming Winter Resort in  
the World.

*The Most Delightful Sanitarium  
upon the Pacific Coast,*

— A N D —

The Most Equable Temperature in America.

The seeker after health, and a dry, pleasant Winter Climate, is invited to visit Monterey, California, the most delightful spot upon the Pacific Coast. Monterey has long been known for its equable temperature and for its health-giving atmosphere and breezes. It was founded 110 years ago by the Francisco missionaries, whose landmarks of civilization dot the Pacific Coast here and there, from the Mexican border to San Francisco. It was the first capital of California, and has always enjoyed amongst old Californians, the reputation of being the healthiest and most delightful spot in their State; and it is, undoubtedly, one of the most perfect places for the invalid and the valetudinarian to winter in upon the Pacific Coast, and perhaps in the world. Fully realizing these facts, the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. have built a road from a point on their main coast line, and run two trains daily each way, between San Francisco and this charming city by the sea. The Company have also erected an elegant hotel, which will be described

further along; also bath-houses, stables, etc., etc.

*The Scenery of Monterey.*—There is probably no place upon the Pacific Coast so replete with natural charms as Monterey. Its exquisite beauty and variety of scenery are diversified with ocean, bay, lake and streamlet; mountain, hill and valley, and groves of oak, cypress, spruce, pine and other trees. The mountain views are very beautiful, particularly the Gabilan and Santa Cruz spurs. That which will the quickest engage the observation of the visitor is the pine-fringed slope near town, and the grove that surrounds the "Hotel del Monte."

*The Climate and Healthfulness of Monterey.*—The weather at Monterey is not so warm, either in summer or winter, as in other parts of California further south, but there is an even temperature that can be found nowhere else. From January to December, year in and year out, there is really neither summer nor winter weather. Indeed, the weather at Mon



terey, from one year's end to the other, partakes of that delightful interlude known in the East and South as Indian summer. No California tourist should miss a visit to Monterey, and especially *during the winter months*. Invalids may prolong life at this delightful spot, for the pure oxygen contained in every atom of air and

for 1876, and was kept by Captain Chase, of the Coast Survey. That for San Diego was kept by Dr. W. S. King, of the army, in 1853. The Fort Yuma record was kept by officers of the army, in 1851. All others are taken from notes of travelers or from books written from friendly and sometimes enthusiastic standpoints. It is



SCENES IN THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY.

1.—Bridal Veil Fall. 2.—Mirror Lake

snuffed in at every breath has a most efficacious effect upon the system.

The table of temperature for Monterey was kept in 1874 by Dr. E. K. Abbott, a correspondent of the United States Signal Service; that for San Francisco by many parties, and is a mean of most any three years; Los Angeles by W. H. Brodrick (for 1871), who took observations four times a day for seven years. The Santa Barbara record is for 1869, and was kept by officers of the Coast Survey. The Santa Monica record is

probably as accurate a table as can be made, and is a representative one, embracing, as it does, the most noted health resorts in the world. It will be seen by the above table that the Bay of Monterey has only one rival (Honolulu) in equability of temperature. It must be understood, however, that there is a great deal of hot, disagreeable weather on the Sandwich Islands, and a multiplicity of drawbacks which Monterey does not possess.

The following carefully-prepared table presents

the mean temperature of Monterey and many other health resorts and places throughout the world:

PLACE.	Jan.	July.	Diff.	Latitude.
	degs.	degs.	degs.	deg. min.
Monterey, Cal.....	52	58	6	36 36
San Francisco, ".....	41	57	8	37 48
Los Angeles, ".....	55	67	12	31 01
Santa Barbara, ".....	54	65	10	31 24
San Diego, ".....	57	65	8	32 11
Santa Monica, ".....	58	65	7	31 00
Sacramento.....	45	73	28	38 31
Stockton, ".....	49	72	23	37 56
Vallejo, ".....	44	67	13	38 65
Fort Yuma,.....	56	92	36	32 43
Cincinnati.....	39	71	11	39 06
New York.....	31	77	46	40 37
New Orleans.....	55	82	27	29 57
Naples.....	46	76	30	40 52
Honolulu.....	71	77	6	21 16
Funchal.....	69	79	10	32 38
Mentone.....	40	73	33	43 71
Genoa.....	44	77	31	11 24
City of Mexico.....	52	63	11	19 46
Jacksonville, Fla.....	58	80	22	30 50
St. Augustine.....	59	77	18	30 05

The following table shows the winter temperature for 1877-8-9:

Dec. 1877, 51°.....	Jan. 1877, 49°.....	Feb. 1877, 50°.....
" 1878, 55°.....	" 1878, 51°.....	" 1878, 53°.....
" 1879, 51°.....	" 1879, 51°.....	" 1879, 54°.....

Purity of atmosphere is the great desideratum of the seeker after health. During the warm season, or summer months, from May to October, the mercury seldom rises to 65, as the heat from the valleys and mountain sides is tempered by cooling winds from the ocean between meridian and sunset, and by breezes from the mountain gaps during the night. During what may be termed the winter months 50 will mark, on an average, the mean temperature, and water is never congealed. The very fact that many persons wear overcoats at night and sleep in blankets the year round, and that all field work from January to December is performed by laborers in their shirt sleeves, presents a better and more unequivocal illustration of the equability of the weather, perhaps, than any other incident that might be presented. The healthfulness of this section is simply unquestionable, and is second to none in the world. What is generally known as the rainy season commences in November, and lasts three or four months. Most people who have never visited California erroneously imagine that during the "wet season"—called

so in contradistinction to the dry months—rain never ceases to descend. This popular error is corrected by glancing at weather tables, which invariably show that during the wet season in California there is not only *less* rain, but more fair and beautiful days than in that portion of the United States between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean during the same time.

The following figures, representing the mean temperature of January and July, and the average annual rain-fall (in inches) in Mentone, St. Paul, St. Augustine (Florida), and also in San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Monterey (California), afford a subject well worthy of consideration:

	Jan.	July.	Rain-fall.
San Diego.....	57°	65°	10
Santa Barbara.....	56	66	15
St. Augustine.....	59	77	55
St. Paul.....	13	73	30
Mentone.....	30	69	23
Los Angeles.....	55	67	18
Monterey.....	52	58	11

After each rain-fall at Monterey the sun comes out warm, and in 24 hours after the most copious pour there are no traces of the visitation left except in firm, mudless grounds and roads, and fresh growths of grasses, shrubs, and flowers.

#### SANITARY FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The deaths for each one thousand inhabitants, in several of the leading cities of the United States, are presented in the following table, and the comparison cannot fail to be suggestive:

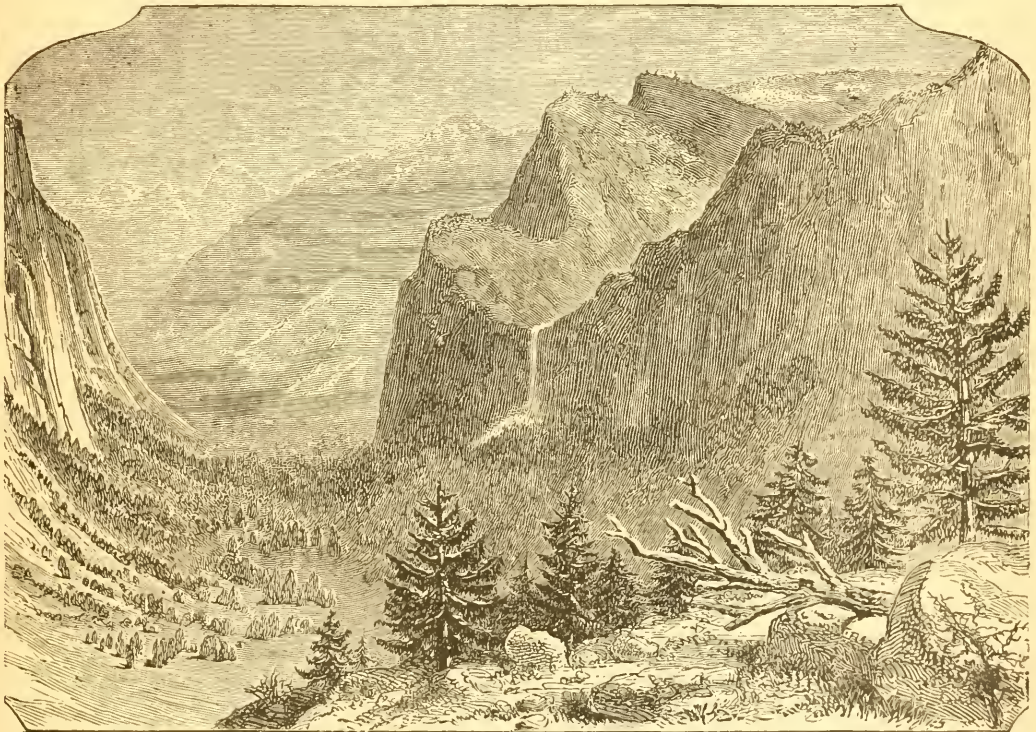
St. Louis.....	21
San Francisco.....	21
Boston.....	24
Chicago.....	24
Philadelphia.....	25
Baltimore.....	27
New York.....	29
New Orleans.....	37
Los Angeles, Cal.....	13
San Diego, Cal.....	13
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	13
Monterey, Cal.....	10

Cold with moisture leads to pulmonary diseases; heat with moisture leads to malarial fevers; and pulmonary and malarial affections are two of the main classes of mortal disease. Fevers carry off about fourteen per cent. (malarial fevers) of the people of the Atlantic States directly; but indirectly they lead to a much larger proportion of deaths, for they there attack nearly



everybody at some period of life, and by enfeebling their system, prepare many to die by attacks of other diseases. In Massachusetts twenty-nine per cent. of all the deaths are caused by diseases of the respiratory organs; in London, twenty-six per cent.; in Michigan, twenty-four per cent.; and in New York, twenty per cent. Proceeding southward toward the Gulf of Mexico, consumption decreases, and the more rapid-

than four per cent. of the natives of California would die from the effect of pulmonary complaints. Other eminent writers, who have made the examination of climate and healthfulness a life study, declare that fevers and diseases of malarial character carry off about one half of mankind, and diseases of the respiratory organs one-fourth. From such diseases many of the towns of the southern half of California coast are remarkably



BRIDAL VEIL FALL, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

ly fatal disease of pneumonia takes its place, together with meningitis and nervous disorganization. It is safe to say that one-half of the people of the Atlantic, Middle, and Gulf States die, directly or indirectly, by disorders in the functions of the respiratory organs or by fevers. From both these classes of diseases Southern California is comparatively free. Blodgett, who published his works on climatology in 1857, was so favorably impressed with the salubrious points of Southern California meteorology, that he felt no hesitancy in declaring that not more

free. The dryness of the atmosphere prevents any malarious disease, and is also a great relief to consumptives. A comparison of the meteorological tables shows that the coast from Monterey to Santa Monica has a better climate for consumptives than the famous Riviera or Mediterranean coast near Nice, which is considered the best place in Europe for them. Nice is not so good as Monterey in the winter, and is very much worse in summer. Florida is, after all, a much better place for invalids than the famous European sanitariums above named. But neither

Jacksonville nor St. Augustine compares with Monterey in any respect.

Milan is the chief city of Lombardy, a prov-

France. Naples is the typical city of the south of peninsular Italy. These four places are fair representatives of the climates of France and



AN APACHE CHIEF

ince in which the fig, the olive, and the grape are extensively cultivated. Nice is the centre of a region considered more salubrious, at least in winter, for consumptives, than any other part of Europe. Dijon is in the champagne district of

Italy, but neither can make claim to superiority when compared with Monterey, while the latter has warmer winters, cooler summers, less rain. All the attractions that the clear skies of Greece and Italy have had from remote times for



the natives of the cloudy north are excelled by Southern California. The superiority of the climate of Monterey over that of Italy has been mentioned by many noted travellers. The London *Spectator* says the climate of Southern California and of Tasmania are "the nearest perfection in the world." C. L. Brace says "it is the most exhilarating."

Samuel Bowles says "there is a steady tone in the atmosphere like draughts of champagne." Robert von Schlagintweit says "it is like Italy's climate, except that it is not enervating."

#### MONTEREY BAY.

The Bay of Monterey is a magnificent sheet of water, and is twenty-eight miles from point to point. It is delightfully adapted to boating and yachting; and many kinds of fish (and especially rock-cod, barracuda, pompano, Spanish mackerel, and flounder) may be taken at all seasons of the year. For bathing purposes the beach is all that could be desired—one long, bold sweep of wide, gently sloping, clean white sands—the very perfection of a bathing beach, and so safe that children may play and bathe upon it with entire security. There are also great varieties of sea-mosses, shells, pebbles, and agates scattered here and there along the rim of the bay, fringed as it is at all times with the creamy ripple of the surf.

#### CHARACTER OF THE BEACH FOR BATHING PURPOSES.

The beach is only a few minutes' walk from the Hotel del Monte, and is a very fine one. Mr. W. H. Daily, the champion swimmer of the Pacific Coast, and who has made himself well acquainted with the character of several of the most noted beaches from San Francisco to Santa Monica, says, in a letter dated *Monterey, December 15, 1879*: "I have made a careful examination of the beach at this place, as to its fitness for purposes of bathing. I find it an easy, sloping beach of fine sand; no gravel, no stones anywhere below high water mark. I waded and swam up the beach a quarter of a mile, that is, toward the east, and also westward toward the warehouse, and found a smooth, sandy bottom all the way; no rocks, no sea weed, and no undertow. The whiteness of the sand makes the water beautifully clear. I consider the beach here the finest on the Pacific Coast. *I was in the water an hour yesterday, and found it, even at this*

*time of the year, none too cold for enjoyable bathing.*" The bathing establishment is the largest and completest on the Pacific Coast, and plans for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths have been executed, and the buildings for the same will be completed without delay.

#### HOTEL DEL MONTE AND GROUNDS.

To those who resort to Monterey as a fashionable watering place during the summer, or as a health resort during winter, the above-named hotel is looked upon as one of the greatest of all the attractions, not only on account of its being the most magnificent structure on the Pacific Coast, but because it is one of the largest, handsomest, and one of the most elegantly furnished sea-side hotels in the country. Indeed, no ocean house upon the Atlantic approaches it in its plan of exterior, while its interior finish, accommodations and appointments are much superior to those of any like establishment in the United States. It is built in the modern Gothic style, and is 385 feet in length and 115 feet in width, with wings; there are two full stories, an attic story, and several floors in the central tower or observatory. Its ground floor in some respects resembles that of the Grand Union at Saratoga; and, as in that and other Eastern summer hotels, the lady guests have access to all the public rooms, and especially to the office or lobby in the front center of the building, which is 42x43 feet; connecting with the lobby is the reading room, 24x26; then a ladies' billiard-room, 25x62; then a ladies' parlor, 31x12, and then, with a hall or covered veranda between, a ball-room 36x72. There is a corridor extending the whole length of the building, 12 feet wide. The dining-room is 45x70; a children's and servants' dining-room is attached, and apartments for parties who prefer *déjeuners à la fourchette*. The kitchen is 33x40 feet. There are 28 *suites* of rooms on this floor, each with bath-room and all other modern improvements. There are three staircases, one at the intersection of each of the end wings, and a grand staircase leading from the lobby. In the second story there are 48 *suites*, or about 100 rooms and all other modern improvements. There is also a promenade the whole length of the building, 12 feet in width. In the attic story there are 13 *suites* and 29 single rooms, 65 apartments in all. The central tower, or observatory, is 25x30 and about 80 feet in height; there are 10

rooms in the observatory; the end towers are about 50 feet in height. The hotel is lighted throughout with gas made at the works upon the grounds, and supplied with water from an artesian well upon the premises. No pains have been spared to provide against fire, both in the perfect construction of flues and in the apparatus for extinguishing flames. The house is elegantly furnished throughout. The ladies' billiard parlor is one of the largest and most elegantly appointed in the United States. Adjacent to the hotel building is a bar-room and bowling-alley, and smoking rooms for gentlemen. At a short distance from the hotel is a stable and carriage-house, large enough to accommodate sixty horses and as many carriages; there is telephonic communication between the hotel and stable. There is hot and cold water throughout the hotel, and all other modern appliances and improvements. The grounds, consisting of about 106 acres, are entirely inclosed and are beautifully wooded with pine, oak, cedar and cypress. There have been about 1200 young trees added, most of which are English walnut. Croquet plats, an archery, swings, etc., are provided, and choice flowers, shrubs and grasses are growing under the eye of an experienced gardener. The hotel accommodates four hundred people; it is only a stone's throw from the station, which is connected with it by a wide gravel and cement walk. The Company also own 7 000 acres of land, through which are many excellent drives, and over which roam an abundance of game, including innumerable deer. There are also several trout streams near by, from which the gamey fish may be taken at all times in the year, except when the rivers are swollen by rains.

#### SKETCH OF CARMEL MISSION.

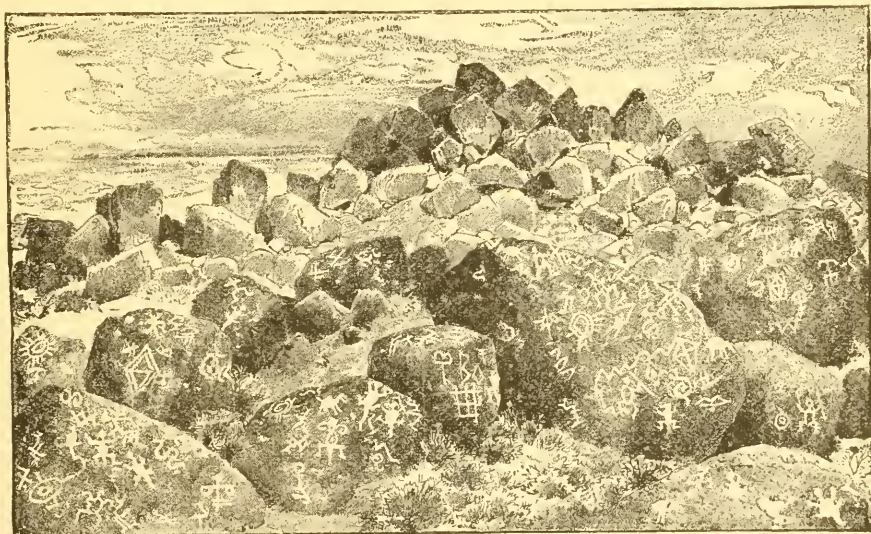
At a distance of about four miles from Monterey are the ruins of the San Carlos (or Carmel) Mission. This mission one of the four established towards the end of the eighteenth century in Upper California, by Father Junipero Serra and his coadjutors in the work of civilization, was founded on the 3d of June, 1770. This was more than two centuries after the first discovery of the country. These missions were sent out by the Church, acting in harmony with the wishes of the Spanish Government, which had given instructions to the Viceroy of New Spain to establish presidios for the protection of the

new settlements at points named, notably at San Diego and Monterey. Among the edifices erected in Upper California by the missionary fathers, that of San Carlos was one of the best in style and material. There were good ideas of architectural form in the head that planned this solid building. The two great towers gave an air of dignity to the vast construction, and one sees, now that ruin has overtaken them, what it cannot be merely fanciful to suppose was intentional with the designer, that there is a prevailing slope of the walls from the main building from the ground to the roof, so that the general form of the church, seen *vol d'o'seuu*, recalls that of a mound, the very shape of the Syrian Mount Carmel. It is a noble building, standing in a landscape full of enchanting beauties. Inland, the eye looks across the broad leagues that once owned the beneficent sway of the priests, to the distant hills, vapoiously blue. Here and there one of the Monterey cypresses stamps the scenery with an astonishing likeness to points of view common in Italy. So strong is the resemblance between this tree and the Italian stone-pine, dear to the recollection of all travellers; while the view seaward is one not to be surpassed on the Pacific Coast. Nowhere is the water of the Great Ocean more brilliantly varied in hue; sapphire, opal, emerald, cream-white and topaz, mother-of-pearl and crystal of every shade, play before the eye with every rush of the mighty wave into the carved and chiselled rocks and long rifts of the coast. Rarely is the aspect of nature more beautiful in loveliness, more sympathetic with the train of thought roused by the sight of a stately ruin, with falling towers, the stairs trodden by the priests through long years now crumbling away, the halls and the deserted chapel open to the sad sea-wind. In the church-yard of the Mission lie the remains of fifteen Governors of this Province and State, and the tomb of the Apostle of California, Junipero Serra, who died in 1784, still zealous in his great work. The lands surrounding the Carmel Mission were fertilized by a perennial stream of pure water, and thus offered advantages which the fathers were not slow to avail themselves of, for the cultivation of many kinds of vegetables and fruits. It was on the lands of this mission that the first potatoes grown in California were raised, in 1826. The privilege of planting this esculent was given to the natives



without limit, and they so improved their opportunities that the whalers, which made a regular stopping place of Monterey, supplied themselves with great quantities. The temporal welfare of the estate had reached a great development in the year 1825, when the fathers possessed 90,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep, 2,000 horses, 2,000 calves, 370 yoke of oxen, with merchandise to the value of \$50,000, and over \$10,000 in silver. In 1825 the property, by a decree of the Mexican Congress, was converted

devotion, and go to bury one's self forever in a remote corner of the world, among savages, uncouth in form and dull in mind, and there to toil in planting the seed to which God alone can give the increase. These apostles of the Indians are so near us in time that we can almost touch their hands; but in spirit they are as far from our self-satisfied, loud-babbling days as the east is from the west. If it be not too late something should be done to save this noble ruin from utter destruction. It is the greatest historical monu-



THE PAINTED ROCKS (*Pedros Pintados*) ON THE PLAINS OF ARIZONA.

to secular uses. To look back on the peaceful existence of this little community during its sixty-five years of steady development from insignificant beginnings to the material success indicated by the figures given, is almost to lay one's hand on the Middle Ages and the conquest of barbaric races by the culture and the religion of the Roman world. The simple trust, the heroic faith, and self-abnegation of these missionaries are of a very different stamp from the qualities we too readily associate with the name of the pioneers. It is one thing to seek a far-off land for the sake of wealth denied to us by fortune in our native country; it is quite another to leave family and friends and old associations, and the sweet charities of familiar scenes, at the call of a religion which accepts no half-hearted

ment in the State, and every Californian, of whatever creed, or no creed, should feel a personal interest in its preservation. A trifling appropriation is all that is needed to save what the elements are destroying; and a generous State pride should need no second appeal in such a case.

#### CYPRESS POINT.

Cypress Point, says some writer, is the one spot more perfectly adapted than any other point in the State for pic-nics and camping out. Start out along the Carmel road and take the path through the woods; climb the hill, and, resting on the flower-bedecked turf, surrounded by ferns and groves, take in the view. Adown the wooded slope, carpeted with a profusion of flowers of all colors under the sun, the brown, barren-look-



ing moorlands of the Salinas plain rising and falling like an inanimate sea of motionless billows, with here and there a bright emerald patch of some small, well tilled farm shining like a rough-set jewel. The stern and sombre Gabilan range, with its serrated ridges and dark clusters of pine woods, mellowed down with a filmy haze enshrouding its base. On our left, the beautifully blue waters of the Bay of Monterey, as smooth as a lake, crescented with the lofty Santa Cruz range, its pine feathered ridges, the white sands upon which the milk white foam creeps

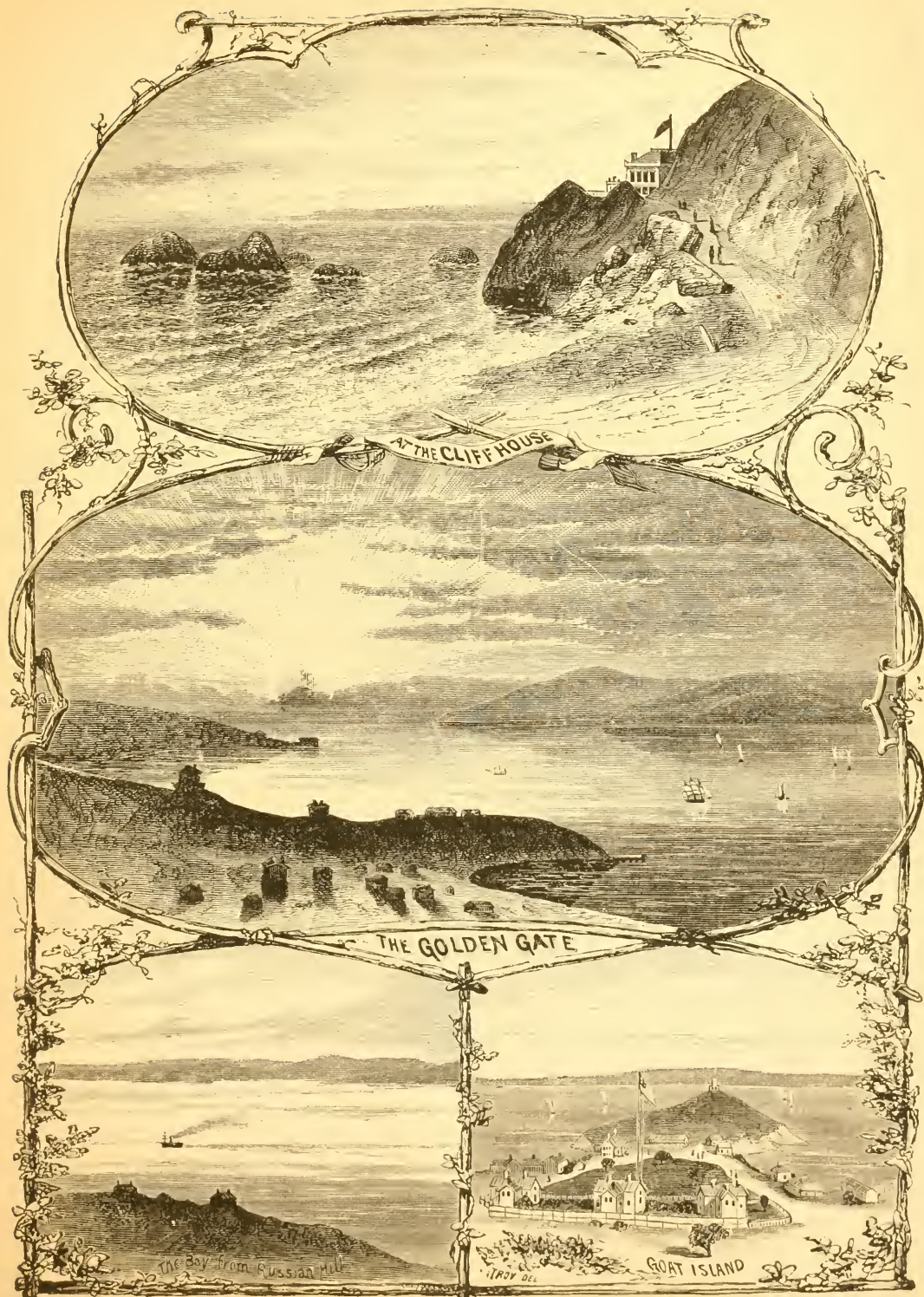
breast. Anon, a little snowflake of foam dances on the molten surface as one billow, more playful than the rest, shakes its snowy crest, or the white sails of a ship appear, as swan like she glides along the water. The weird forest, with its gaunt, ghost like black pines moaning in harmony with the ceaseless roar of the waves as the breeze plays through the branches. Enter the forest, and as you pass through the flowery glades the fragrance of the shrubs and the songs of the birds fall pleasantly on the senses. Pass on, and crossing an open space of green turf,



RUINS OF THE GREAT CASA GRANDE IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA.

and crawls with a sinuous motion like some huge leviathan of the deep. The azure heavens flecked with clouds. The whole panorama is one which the all-souled artist loves to paint. Surely the "Naples of the New World" is the Bay of Monterey. On once again. We now enter a well shaded road and catch charming glimpses here and there of the grand old Carmel range, and then suddenly there bursts upon our entranced sight a panorama of sky, ocean, and woods. The broad Pacific is only distinguishable from the heavens above it by its glittering sheen as the sunlight plays upon its heaving

startling the rabbits and quail, we enter another grove, the sun flecks through the moss hung and bearded trees creating a pleasant, subdued light, such as is met with in the ancient minsters and Moorish alcazars of Europe. An involuntary thrill of delight runs through one, and from the store-house of the mind rushes a flood of memory of childhood's days with its ancient legend of enchanted groves and fairies. A few steps further and the mystical grove is reached and crossed, and we gaze with rapture on the beauty of the sea. Surely, God's world, beautiful as it is, can scarcely show fairer spots.



SCENES IN THE HARBOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.



Landward the imperturbable cypress grove, silent as the Pyramids, mystical as the Sphinx, the gnarled gray trunks supporting the golden green branches—oh, fit haum for departed spirits, a Merlin or a slumbering cot for a child of Cain! The sierras of the Santa Lucia droop down into the sea, brown, barren, and velvety, like some dust begrimed tome in the old library at home, uninviting on the outside, but containing untold riches under its gloomy and unforbidding garb. The ill-starred Moro lifts its dome shaped head with threatening aspect, warning mariners of the dangers of a rock-bound coast. The craggy spurs jet out into the ocean, and the playful breakers, as they dash upon them, send aloft showers of spray white as driven snow, while the sunlight shines through the bright green billows as they curl and dash along in their impetuous, never-ending race. At our feet the silvery crystal sands are sprinkled with abalone shells, sea polished, and the varied colors of the sea mosses. Little pools teem with marine life, forming perfect aquaria, and the broad Pacific sweeps on in its uncontrollable course, bearing upon its bosom the wealth of empires. Cross the point through the woody glades toward Point Pinos, passing pretty bays with white crystal sands and shelving beaches. Here the billows charge in with greater impetuosity, but well inland they break in wreathing ripples at the foot of the green-patched sand dunes. The black pines, from which the point was named three hundred years ago, almost skirt the water. The mountains of Santa Cruz bound the view. The many-plumaged sea-birds flit by, and the sea lions dive under the foaming billows. Stay and watch the setting sun gild the trees and cast a golden haze upon the swelling waters, and then ride home through the moonlit groves, and if your trip to Cypress Point has not been a happy one blame yourself, for possibly you may have forgotten that—

"He who joy would win,  
Must share it—happiness was born a twin."

The officers of the Coast Survey, Prof. Sanders, and hundreds of others who have visited Cypress Grove, declare that there are no such trees elsewhere in the world—that this grove stands alone!

#### WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MONTEREY?

[Correspondence of San Francisco Bulletin.]

The awakening from that dream transpired in December, 1879, upon the knowledge of the fact that the managers of the Southern Pacific Railroad had concluded that an ocean suburb was one of the needs of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast—some delightful spot on the sea-shore far enough away to shut off the din of city life, and yet not so distant as to use up the best part of a day in journeying thither. These managers bethought themselves of Monterey, the ancient capital, with its lovely beach, its magnificent drives, and

its incomparable climate, where the midday sun gleams from an undimmed zenith three hundred days in the year; where the broad expanse of waters, on each succeeding sunset, stirred to lightest ripples by a gentle west wind, shines like a vast floor of shattered diamonds; where earth, air, sea, and sky are instinct with majesty, and where, thirty odd years ago, before even the infancy of our State, the beauty and chivalry of the Territory of California gathered.

The great desideratum, however, was an elegant hotel at Monterey; for how could the principal watering place of the Pacific be made immediately and permanently attractive without a splendid caravan-ary? and, as no one could be found who would erect a spacious mansion of entertainment, the railroad managers placed the matter in the hands of their own architects, and at once turned their attention to the purchase of a tract of land for the erection of their hotel and for ground surrounding. In the meantime, a railway track of standard gauge was laid from Castroville to Monterey, and daily trains set to running regularly between the latter place and San Francisco. In a short time thereafter the grounds were put in excellent order and the "Hotel del Monte" built and thrown open to the public. Is it to be wondered at that Monterey at last awoke to the importance of her hopes and responsibilities? "The whirligig of time," it has been said, "brings in his revenges." In view of the fact that Monterey—the ancient landmark of California civilization—has been transformed from an uninviting adobe town into a fashionable watering-place and winter resort for invalids, we may declare that "the whirligig of time" brings in something better than revenge.

[Extract from a letter in the *Argonaut*.]

We are promised increased attractions for next year, in the shape of a luxurious bath-house, where we may swim in warm ocean water—a sort of aquatic kindergarten. Then, too, we are to have miles and miles of new-made roads, winding through the mountains and among the tall pines. A boarding house is to be erected, where those with an inclination for less luxurious living than the Del Monte affords can find accommodation at ten and twelve dollars per week. It is the intention of the managers to keep the hotel open through the winter, for the benefit of those who wish to escape the season elsewhere and enjoy the perpetual spring of Monterey; and it does not require the elastic conscience of a Nordhoff to assert that if there is a spot on this coast calculated for health giving purposes, this is the place—with its sheltered beach, offering every inducement to sea bathing; its shady drives; beautiful scenery; its healing zephyrs, laden with odorous pine balsams; and its palatial hotel, with a table fit for a king; beds that editors might lie in forever and never feel a twinge; fleecy, snowy blankets; elegant surroundings and attentive servants. There is nothing of interest to record in the social line



here. People chat, eat, sleep, bathe, roll ten-pins, play billiards, sing, dance, and look happy. The parlors are headquarters for those socially inclined, the verandas for those flirtatiously—where the frou frou of trailing robes and click of Louis Quinze heels keep time with masculine steps, whose slow measure tells of deference and of sentiment in the ascendancy; while the stars

tion, there are many attractions in the old town not previously enumerated and which may be properly presented in this paragraph, such, for instance, as the Cuartel, on California street; Colton Hall, the old Block House and Fort, the old Custom House, Calaboose, and Commissariat, Catholic Church, Cemetery, and whaling and fishing ponds. All of the above-named places



THE GREAT CANYON OF THE COLORADO RIVERS.—ARIZONA.

twinkle, and an old, old story becomes a new one to willing ears and happy, youthful hearts.

S. J. M.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND  
MONTEREY.

1.—THE TOWN OF MONTEREY AND ITS ATTRACTIONS—Aside from its historical celebrity, its climate, healthfulness, and delightful situa-

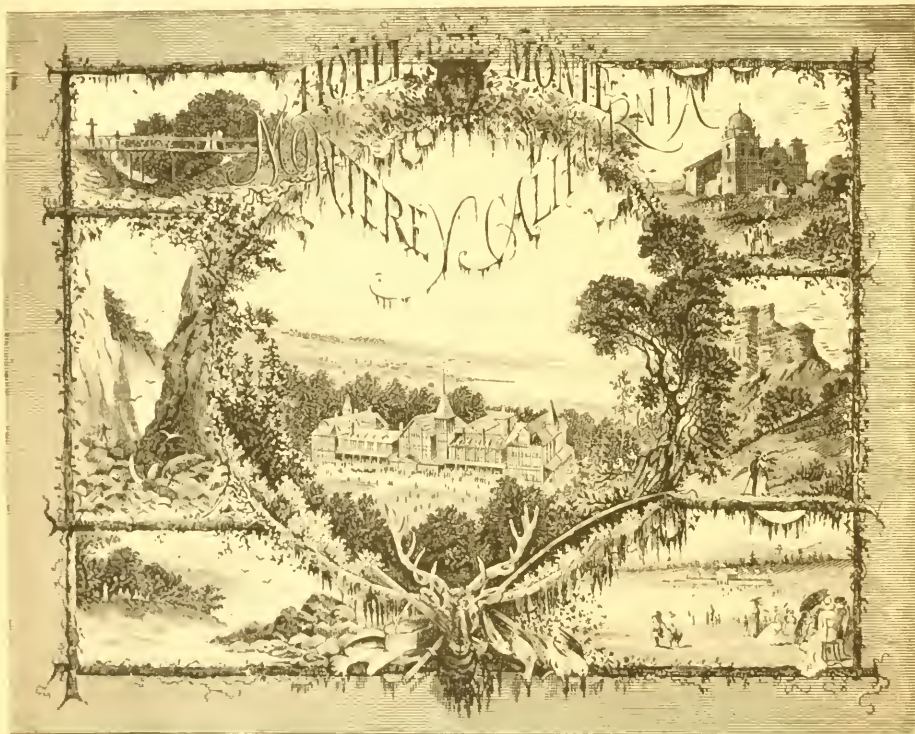
are objects of more or less interest, according to the fancy of the beholder. The Catholic Church was built in 1794, or nearly 100 years ago, and is constructed of fine white stone; the altar is the work of an Italian, and is regarded as a fine piece of art; there are also life-size paintings of the Saints, and there are other paintings of great age and beauty. As many as five and six hundred people may worship in this

church at a time. The Cemetery is situated across the estero, or slough, and is about half-way between the church and the new hotel grounds. It overlooks the bay, and is covered with trees and flowers and grasses. Near the center of this inclosure are the remains of a stone wall that formerly marked the boundaries of the original cemetery as laid out by the Franciscan padres. Graves are scattered irregularly about, and are for the most part hardly discernible. A little more than half a mile from town is what is known as Whaling Point, and a quarter of a mile further is the Chinese Fishery.

hard to find on any coast. There are ample accommodations in the bath houses for 200 bathers.

4.—RACE TRACK.—The hotel managers have already commenced the construction of a mile race track, grand stand, stable, and other buildings, half a mile from the Hotel del Monte. The track occupies a remarkably fine position, overlooking the bay, and is supplied with water from a spring near by.

5.—LAGUNA DEL REY.—About a quarter of a mile from the hotel is a small lake, called Laguna del Rey. It is a very pretty little sheet of



HOTEL DEL MONTE AND GROUNDS.—MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

Adjacent is the spot where the vessel which took Napoleon Bonaparte from off the Island of Elba was wrecked; a portion of the wreck may still be seen at low tide.

2.—HOTEL DEL MONTE AND GROUNDS.—See second page of cover.

3.—THE BEACH AND BATH HOUSE.—The beach is about a quarter of a mile from the Hotel del Monte, and is connected with the latter by walks and drives. A more perfectly desirable bathing place in every respect would be

water, and provided with boats and step-landings.

6.—LANDING SPOT OF FATHER JUNIPERO SERRA.—A large wooden cross, near the bridge in the Town of Monterey, indicates the landing place of that most celebrated of California pioneers, Father Junipero Serra.

THE PACIFIC GROVE RETREAT ASSOCIATION CAMP GROUND.—The eastern boundary is about one mile west of the town of Monterey, and following the sea-shore, the track extends to the line fence of the dairy farm east of the Light-



house. The general arrangements of the encampment are based upon the principles guiding those of the Eastern States, especially the one held at Ocean Grove, in the vicinity of Long Branch, N. J., and are under the control of the Board of Trustees. One hundred acres are divided into residential lots, a park, a pleasure ground, a grand avenue, minor streets and avenues, and the town. The whole is covered by the shade of the pines—tall, straight, young trees—through whose gothic branches the sunlight falls subdued. The encampment commands a splendid view of the Bay of Monterey and the magnificent scenery surrounding it, with pretty bays for bathing places and beautiful groves for rambles.

8. POINT PINOS AND LIGHTHOUSE.—The

seals on the tops of these rocks, as the water dashes over them.

11.—CYPRESS POINT.

12.—PEBBLE BEACH.—This beach is reached by a lovely cypress drive of one mile from Cypress Point. It is a small, pretty beach, and contains many pretty agates and water drops.

13.—SAN CARLOS (OR CARMEL) MISSION.

14.—CARMEL RIVER ROAD.—At the foot of Carmel Hill, three miles from town, the disciple of Isaak Walton will turn to the left and follow up the Carmel River, and he will find some fine trout fishing. At the mouth of the Carmel River, in the Fall of the year, there are lots of salmon of good size that can be taken. The San Clemente, Garsus, and other creeks have an abundance of trout.



THE MISSION OF SAN XAVIER DEL BOC LOCATED NINE MILES SOUTH OF TUCSON.

stately beauty which ornaments Point Pinos is situated on an eminence or point of land forming the extreme western shore of the Bay of Monterey, and distant from the town about three miles.

9.—MOSS BEACH.—This is a stretch of a mile from the Pacific Grove, or about three miles from Monterey. At low tide a person may walk out on a beach nearly half a mile upon sand as hard as rock. The moss gatherer may spend hours at this point.

10.—SEAL ROCKS.—A little further on is a cluster of rocks, upon which hundreds of seals rendezvous, so to speak, at all times during the year. An enjoyable sight may be had of the

15.—SAN JOSE CREEK.—At the crossing of the Carmel River, continue along the coast road, and after a drive of a mile you arrive at San Jose creek, about eight miles from Monterey, where there are also splendid fishing grounds.

16.—POINT LOBOS.—The first point to the right after crossing the San Jose creek is Point Lobos.

17.—ROAD TO LITTLE AND BIG SUR RIVERS.—Ten miles from the San Jose creek, over a bluff for the greater part of the way, the tourist comes across a succession of creeks, all of which contain trout.

18.—COUNTY ROAD TO SALINAS.

19.—SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, in operation daily each way between San Francisco and Monterey.





LAKE TAHOE.

BY THOMAS MORAN.

# RAILROAD LANDS

— ( I N ) —

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The attention of all heads of families or others contemplating going West is called to the extraordinary offers now being made by the

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

IN THEIR SALES OF CHOICE FARMING AND FRUIT AND VINEYARD LANDS, LYING ADJACENT TO THE RAILROAD in Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Benito, Monterey, and Santa Clara Counties, which are UNEXCELLED IN CLIMATE, HEALTHFULNESS, PRODUCTIVENESS OF SOIL, AND ACCESSIBILITY TO MARKET, AND INCLUDE THE

#### *Best Wheat, Fruit, Grazing, Vineyard, and Timber Lands in America,*

and are adapted to all purposes of profitable agriculture, and may be had in tracts of 30 acres or upward, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$20 per acre, according to quality, location, and accessibility to the main line of road.

These lands will increase in value annually. Already thousands of heads of families have purchased lands along the Southern Pacific Railroad, and have erected thereon splendid farms and homesteads, while many hold lands that they purchased a few years ago for from \$2.50 to \$30 per acre at from \$25 to \$150 per acre, for speculative purposes.

Almost everywhere throughout the counties above named, no snow, and only an occasional frost, that does no harm, is ever seen. There is really NO WINTER WEATHER in Southern California, and not one home in one hundred ever has a fire except for culinary purposes. The summer weather is never oppressive, as in the Eastern and Southern States, while the nights are cool the year round.

In Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern, the staples are wheat, rye, barley, and wool, which are produced without irrigation. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are raised with irrigation, also cotton, tobacco, and hemp. Wine-making and orcharding are extensively carried on in Santa Clara County. In Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, are produced all of the semi-tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, bananas, figs, nuts, and all the cereals. One-fourth of all the wine and brandy made in California is produced in Los Angeles County; the finest oranges and lemons to be found in the world are raised in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties; also the best honey. In 1878, Los Angeles had, according to the assessors' report, 180,000 bearing orange, 30,000 lemon, and 3,000 olive trees; also about 6,000,000 bearing grape-vines. The lands along the Colorado River are as rich as those at the mouth of the Danube or the Nile, and will produce either corn, rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, or cotton. There are several parties experimenting with rice and sugar.

Over 65,000 people have already taken up homes in Southern California since the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and great inducements will be offered to the hundreds of thousands who will follow in the course of the next few years.

Every person contemplating permanent settlement at any point west of the Allegheny Mountains should, before applying elsewhere, get a circular or pamphlet setting forth what has been briefly stated above, which will be sent gratis by applying in person or addressing

JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R.,

CORNER FOURTH AND TOWNSEND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.





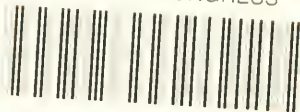








LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 704 209 5

